The works of brett nortje part 116

Today i stumbled upon a paper showing the problems in science education, and wondered if we could give a good grounding to it at lower school level so that students would not 'suffer' later in life?

> Originally Posted
> by **http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/tea.3660180605/abstract**
> Five groups of science educators representing faculty at graduate institutions, graduate students, teachers, supervisors, and leadership conferees were surveyed concerning their perceptions of current problems facing science education. A total of 144 participants provided an average of 4.7 responses. The responses were tabulated using an emergent set of categories that resulted in six major groupings, i.e. conceptual, organizational, teacher; related, student-related, university, and societal. The category with the most problems identified was in the area of conceptual problems. University related problems and organizational problems were the next two most frequently mentioned categories for problems. Specific problems in all categories most often cited include the following:
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> 1 confusion and uncertainty in goals and objectives;
> 2 lack of vision and leadership in schools and universities;
> 3 absence of a theoretical base for science education;
> 4 poor quality teacher education programs;
> 5 inappropriate avenues for continuing education of teachers;
> 6 limited dialogue between researchers and practitioners;
> 7 declining enrollments;
> 8 poor quality teaching and counseling;
> 9 insufficient programs in science for the wide spectrum of students; and
> 10 public and parental apathy towards science.

From what i can tell, i can help with these problems!

The goals should be practical, or, relate to simple goals and examples the kids will understand. the students should be asked simple questions and then have the teacher evaluate the answers and show new methods for soling them. for example, if it comes to working out pressure, then the teacher should use a student pushing two magnets together - something they can easily understand. the teachers should spend time at creches in the holidays where they find out what the kids seem to always understand. getting simple things into the classroom would help show how simplified examples of those 'experiments' could be simulated.

Acids, neutrals and bases are indicators or signs of what sort of element you have. if it is a mixture that has hydrogen in it, it is acidic. if it has no hydrogen in it, it might be neutral or base. a base element has no mixture in it, may be gas, liquid or solid, and it will form a solid if frozen.

I would go so far as to say that any gas mixed with another gas is acidic, or any gas mixed with a liquid. the rest are base.

The atomic model to learn is about electrons, neutrons and protons. protons are a stabilizing force for the atom, as they counter balance the electrons. if you really want to know why the atom is so large, that is because it has more to, so, for each electron an atom has, it will be bigger and take up more space.

It is the proton that keeps the electron from going somewhere else, as we know in science, is that 'opposites attract.' this means, if you were to have a magnet that is south, and a magnet that is north, they will attract, but, why?

They attract because the magnets are seeking balance. this is common too in electromagnetism. this is because they seek stability, or, neutrality, because they giving off energy that is 'unstable.' think of breathing into your lungs; if the whole body is stable with old air, then it will cease to live, yes?

Now, this is because the body needs to be unstable to keep energy inside of it. all that stuff you learned about homeostasis is about the body wanting to become more unstable with chemicals from food and air, leading to activity. think of a fire that is going out, this is someone dying. the flames need to feed on something stable like wood, so, we could say the force of attraction is down to 'negative things' - things that destroy, trying to take everything down with them. this is like someone on the titanic trying to get onto a life raft, and dragging people with them as it tries to 'exist,' yes?

That also reminds me of molecules - the opposites attract rule.

If something is found to have more orbitals than the other, as we know, negative spin draws things in. think of a kettle; the kettle will get hot, and the water will become steam, yes? this is because water as a solid is ice - fridge, lower temperature - and in the kettle the water turns to gas. this is because the effects on the water are different, as, they both carry a charge, and water is a 'conductor.' it will carry the charge through it and into it.

So, if you have some lithium or something with less orbitals, then it will melt or dry quicker, as it is not as dense as other things. the denser the element - the higher the 'periodic table number' - the more energy it takes to affect it.

Now, what is the difference between steam and ice? well, for a like thing, they both revert back to water at room temperature, on the roof or in the ice rack, yes?

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temperature**
> The coldest theoretical temperature is absolute zero, at which the thermal motion in matter would be zero. However, an actual physical system or object can never attain a temperature of absolute zero. Absolute zero is denoted as 0 K on the Kelvin scale, −273.15 °C on the Celsius scale, and −459.67 °F on the Fahrenheit scale.

So, as water slows down, it hardens, as there is no activity for it. this is because the water is not full of new electrons! electrons make things like electricity by being unstable, and, in their instability, they cause havoc! havoc i say! they will actually have a 'force' behind them called electromagnetism and

then get earthed in parts of your television, until it is switched off.

Solid state chemistry.

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solid**
> Solid is one of the four fundamental states of matter (the others being liquid, gas, and plasma). It is characterized by structural rigidity and resistance to changes of shape or volume. Unlike a liquid, a solid object does not flow to take on the shape of its container, nor does it expand to fill the entire volume available to it like a gas does. The atoms in a solid are tightly bound to each other, either in a regular geometric lattice (crystalline solids, which include metals and ordinary ice) or irregularly (an amorphous solid such as common window glass).
>
> The branch of physics that deals with solids is called solid-state physics, and is the main branch of condensed matter physics (which also includes liquids). Materials science is primarily concerned with the physical and chemical properties of solids. Solid-state chemistry is especially concerned with the synthesis of novel materials, as well as the science of identification and chemical composition.

Well, these things are shaped in 'nature.' that is how they naturally find each other and 'bond.' they start off as nature and then they can be molded and used. they can grow from stones into boulders, or from seeds into wood. this is natural.

So, it is either dirt collecting and being compressed into what it is with similar things, or it strengthens with the inclusion of water or something, like a plant or a person.

But, then there are things like bones, maybe they will grow because of fuels being treated with solidifying things?

Energy transformation.

This is where energy changes forms. this is like when we have groups of atoms that change forms. basically, the orbitals will be forced apart or closer together to bond with the rest of the thing of like structure or make up - they will bond with things that are the 'same.' this is because the electron orbitals will seek out the anti particle of the same thing.

If you have a couple of bricks, then they can be stacked together quite easily. you cannot make them bond except with cement. now imagine on the outside of the bricks there are the 'ends of bonds,' that need to be connected with other ends of bonds - the ends will stay away from each other until the orbitals say otherwise. this is because the end has been 'made,' and only through some energy transfers would it change. to transfer energy to other bricks would mean that they would be connected, but the only way we know how to connect bricks is through putting cement between them. this is a drying mixture where the orbitals of the bricks allow the wetness inside of it, and then it slowly dries as all the water gets absorbed. then, the bricks will 'bond.'

Lots of things are like this, but instead of having cement, they have hot gases or other liquids and even smelted solids between them.

When energy changes forms, it is like the cement where it will be wet, then dry. this is because of bonds being made by electrons and working out the details of the end result. think of a teacher that is getting all the marks together, some will be right and some will be wrong, but the end result is your 'marks.'

Fields of sets.

I have been reading about this and think it will be good to introduce kids to as early as possible. i mean, powers can be difficult!

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_of_sets**
> In mathematics a field of sets is a pair \langle X, \mathcal{F} \rangle where X is a set and \mathcal{F} is an algebra over X i.e., a non-empty subset of the power set of X closed under the intersection and union of pairs of sets and under complements of individual sets. In other words \mathcal{F} forms a subalgebra of the power set Boolean algebra of X . (Many authors refer to \mathcal{F} itself as a field of sets. The word "field" in "field of sets" is not used with the meaning of field from field theory.) Elements of X are called points and those of \mathcal{F} are called complexes and are said to be the admissible sets of X .
>
> Fields of sets play an essential role in the representation theory of Boolean algebras. Every Boolean algebra can be represented as a field of sets.

So, we times x by x and then there are only a few 'powers' or 'sums' that will be written down into the sum. this means, we ignore things that will not divide into x, yes? this means that some things will simply not be 'written down' and remain at the end of the sum as "a" or "v" or whatever.

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_of_sets**
> Complex algebras and fields of sets on relational structures[edit]
> The representation of interior algebras by preorder fields can be generalized to a representation theorem for arbitrary (normal) Boolean algebras with operators. For this we consider structures \langle X, (R_i)_I, \mathcal{F} \rangle where \langle X, (R_i)_I \rangle is a relational structure i.e. a set with an indexed family of relations defined on it, and \langle X, \mathcal{F} \rangle is a field of sets. The complex algebra (or algebra of complexes) determined by a field of sets \mathbf{X} = \langle X, (R_i)_I, \mathcal{F} \rangle on a relational structure, is the Boolean algebra with operators
>
> \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{X}) = \langle \mathcal{F}, \cap, \cup, \prime, \empty, X, (f_i) _I \rangle
> where for all i \in I, if R_i\ is a relation of arity n+1, then f_i\ is an operator of arity n and for all S_1,...,S_n \in \mathcal{F}
>
> f_i(S_1,...,S_n) = \{ x \in X : there exist x_1 \in S_1 ,...,x_n \in S_n such that R_i(x_1,...,x_n,x) \}\
> This construction can be generalized to fields of sets on arbitrary algebraic structures having both operators and relations as operators can be viewed as a special case of relations. If \mathcal{F} is the whole power set of X\ then \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{X}) is called a full complex algebra or power algebra.
>
> Every (normal) Boolean algebra with operators can be represented as a field of sets on a relational structure in the sense that it is isomorphic to the complex

> algebra corresponding to the field.
>
> (Historically the term complex was first used in the case where the algebraic structure was a group and has its origins in 19th century group theory where a subset of a group was called a complex.)

Now, this will mean that 'fi' is to 'ri' what fi is to x1 and ri is to s1, yes, of course! so, we find that if we subtract s from f, we find r, and if we subtract x from r, we find f, yes?

Analytic geometry.

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analytic_geometry**
> In classical mathematics, analytic geometry, also known as coordinate geometry, or Cartesian geometry, is the study of geometry using a coordinate system. This contrasts with synthetic geometry.
>
> Analytic geometry is widely used in physics and engineering, and is the foundation of most modern fields of geometry, including algebraic, differential, discrete and computational geometry.
>
> Usually the Cartesian coordinate system is applied to manipulate equations for planes, straight lines, and squares, often in two and sometimes in three dimensions. Geometrically, one studies the Euclidean plane (two dimensions) and Euclidean space (three dimensions). As taught in school books, analytic geometry can be explained more simply: it is concerned with defining and representing geometrical shapes in a numerical way and extracting numerical information from shapes' numerical definitions and representations. The numerical output, however, might also be a vector or a shape. That the algebra of the real numbers can be employed to yield results about the linear continuum of geometry relies on the Cantor–Dedekind axiom.

So, this is about finding angles, sometimes in three dimensions.

The best way to do this is to take a measurement and find the ratio of 'the to scale.' this will give you a value of length. then, you need to multiply the length by the ratio of the scale. then, to find the angle, you need only take 360 degrees, divided by the length.

The crux of science.

Science is about making things easier for our selves, or, understanding how things work to do them with machines or chemicals. this is the typical way to make things easier for ourselves, of course.

So, mass is energy stored, and everything we touch is 'mass.' then, there is mass in gases we cannot touch. if they were not there, they would leave a big hole that we couldn't even see. if we were to observe that traveling through 'gases' is about moving them out of the way, we would see that they are not changing into us, but rather being displaced. if we were to look at electricity though, we would see that they will actually travel from atom to atom, and then charge the next thing in the 'line.'

Now, electromagnetism is about electricity and heat and magnetism. heat and electricity is nearly the same thing, and magnetism is like electricity without the heat. no need to say that electrons are very

important in the world, as they bond to things and separate others. things we believe to be hydrogen bonds, for example, are actually hydrogen elements containing electrons - the hydrogen just happens to be there too.

If we wee to look at the world in terms of chemical interactions, we will see that the chemicals will mix unless some of the have a low ph value, like acids. if they have this low ph value, they will eat away at other chemicals because they are borrowing orbitals and destroying 'density' that the orbital electrons bond with to leave a lot of gas. they borrow it through basically eating it, like us eating food, yes? the problem is, this acid is like a mini chemical black hole that just keeps eating and eats until it is diluted or something, and then eats itself away!

That is what i have found out about the world.

The crux of mathematics.

Maths is about giving values to 'angles' and 'amounts.' if you were to want to measure something, or, count something, maths is for you! truth be told, it is a name given to a quantity of some kind. making it easier to count is the fact we have ten fingers and ten toes, and, we work in units of ten. unfortunately some doofus tried to make computers work on units of eight, but i sorted that out a while ago. anyways;

To count all you need is a name for the thing. if you have five cents, you might have cow cents too - this is typical of different languages too. so, numbers are nothing more than a handy way of referring values to others. this is a language.

To learn to count, you need only use up all your fingers, then place a token somewhere to represent your hands. then you place another one there when you reach the next ten. eventually, you will have ten tokens, and then you will need a stone to represent ten tokens. doing this in the civilization called society means instead of using your tokens and stones, you write a one on the left hand side. then a two, and, as you can see, we are counting to ten again! you must remember to start again at one on the far right of the columns.

But how do they become angles?

Angles come from "degrees." degrees work like a clock, a round one, where you count how many "units" you are from no angle, or, zero, like with numbers. this can be done with a maths set, or, with your ruler! simply, you can measure how many degrees there are to an angle by making a 'square angle' at the points of the square, so, the 'start point' is usually in the bottom left corner, the zero line goes along the natural line, the natural number lines of the ruler go at a right angle to the zero line, and then you connect the two lines that come from the zero line along to the meeting point.

Now, if you were to measure the points three centimeters to the top, and three centimeters along the line, then you may place a point there. then, you need only find the natural amount for three centimeters on a 'maths set thing' before hand, and measure your angle.

You will find there is a ratio for this to come true. the problem is that there is not a lot to work with, so, you will need about ten centimeters or so to find the real value, then connect, then measure from the zero line point, and then you will have your angle. if this standard is accepted, it will help people that are no good with maths excel at geometry at least.

Super conductor electronics.

> Superconductivity is a phenomenon of exactly zero electrical resistance and expulsion of magnetic fields occurring in certain materials when cooled below a characteristic critical temperature. It was discovered by Dutch physicist Heike Kamerlingh Onnes on April 8, 1911 in Leiden. Like ferromagnetism and atomic spectral lines, superconductivity is a quantum mechanical phenomenon. It is characterized by the Meissner effect, the complete ejection of magnetic field lines from the interior of the superconductor as it transitions into the superconducting state. The occurrence of the Meissner effect indicates that superconductivity cannot be understood simply as the idealization of perfect conductivity in classical physics.
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> The electrical resistivity of a metallic conductor decreases gradually as temperature is lowered. In ordinary conductors, such as copper or silver, this decrease is limited by impurities and other defects. Even near absolute zero, a real sample of a normal conductor shows some resistance. In a superconductor, the resistance drops abruptly to zero when the material is cooled below its critical temperature. An electric current flowing through a loop of superconducting wire can persist indefinitely with no power source.[1][2][3][4][5]
>
> In 1986, it was discovered that some cuprate-perovskite ceramic materials have a critical temperature above 90 K (−183 °C).[6] Such a high transition temperature is theoretically impossible for a conventional superconductor, leading the materials to be termed high-temperature superconductors. Liquid nitrogen boils at 77 K, and superconduction at higher temperatures than this facilitates many experiments and applications that are less practical at lower temperatures.

This is about magnetic fields. magnetic fields come from the like charges in things with a charge, yes? typically metals have a magnetic charge, and, being full of electron orbitals, they would repel each other, yet, be pulled together by anti electrons.

This means, of course, that the anti electrons are suppressed. they are suppressed because of the magnetic field, which pushes either the electrons or anti electrons away from each other.

This happens because the fields are created due to, as the google says, 'charges from atoms.' this means, of course, that the make up of the particular metal is unbalanced, being made by gravity. this gravity, or, reverse gravity comes from the same source as the earth's pull gravity. muscles make us able to defy gravity, so this must come from energy, and, that energy comes from static or friction, exciting the orbitals with a charge to become hyper.

This will make perfect sense if magnets lose their pull or push after a while.

Is Feynmanium the last chemical element that can physically exist?

I think this is a simple problem actually. can mass exist if it travels faster than the speed of light, that is the basic question here. it may exist for a nano second before it dissolves, as, it is traveling at the speed of light to be denser than feynmanium, or richer in composition. i say this because it has way more electron orbitals than anything else before it. the more energy it has, the more it can release, but it is tricky to hold in your hand or anywhere else for that matter.

So, it must be a case of can electrons travel faster than the speed of light, holding it together with other particles? if it was small enough, well, even electrons travel with photons to create light, so, i would say yes!

Now, the problem if forming an atom that can be handled in this way, or, if there is a point to having this 'dense' mass of some sort do something. it is pointless if we cannot use it for anything.

So, with the recent advances in weapons, like rail guns on battleships, and the obvious step to build ships out of graphene, we can only see potent weapons being useless against more potent armor, yes? on the plus side, if the third world does not have access to these weapons, then the conflicts can be resolved quickly by the west who do, yes?

If we were to observe that dolphins can discharge a wave of 'psy,' as i like to call it, and damage other creatures in the ocean. with that in mind, the future of warfare, where the armor is so hard, might lead to this sort of psychic attacks which go through the armor, of course. with that in mind, let us boost our perceptions and other things in our bodies that will see the psy being more powerful, or, even now possible! hell, there is enough belief out there that these things can happen, and i have myself proved that magic exists, so, let's get more evolved, quickly?

Now, our labs should be where the person will get into a tube of some sort so the nano bots can upgrade their nervous system and other parts of their bodies that 'give off energy.'

If we were to use nano bots to 'build' neurotransmitters in our brains, we could boost our reactions and brain functions. if we were to double up our nervous system, we could boost our reactions and stuff too. if we were to flash information in certain sequences into our eyes from a screen, we could learn very quickly. but, all this has already been done. we need labs to boost our mental abilities more!

This is why i am proposing using more of the brain. if the brain is a computer, then the unused areas are like processing power, yes? i have always thought of it like that. so, how do we use more of our brains? we need the information to flow quicker, at least.

If we were to build a long train of axons from the brain to the rest of the body, then the impulse or reaction, to communication to, action will be faster, i hope.

Now, i know, in my heart of hearts, we need to boost the right side of the brain to get

more processing power, as, this is the beginning of everything - emotions. if we do not feel something, we cannot react to it, yes? so, i figure we can boost the right side of the brain with some growth hormones made out of nano bots.

These hormones should make the brain 'simpler' - i mean like there are 'two roads' to drive down, now there is a 'road' to join them. this might 'add lanes' or we could simply 'dissolve' away parts we do not want, or even 'mutate' parts to become 'similar transistors' of the same part, yes?

So, we need to identify areas of the brain to tweak! we will continue shortly, i just want these pictures to refer to.

Cerebellum mutations.

This part of the brain has to do with balance and reactions, essential for our soldiers. if were to 'mutate' the fibers into 'chords,' they will be stronger, as, i suppose the fibers are called that because they are like hairs, yes? if we were to have hairs brushing up against he thing to give it commands, then there is a wait for it to move away from and back to the thing it is signaling.

But, if the release of information is needed to lessen stress on the brain, then this is a bad idea.

If we were to merely attach these fibers permanently to the other 'areas,' then we would see the need for some break in communication, of course. that is why we should have two chords for each fiber, and, 'connect' them to the other areas by having many fibers twisted into one chord that stays attached.

The premotor cortex, i think, is about magic too, as it controls our learning and, of course, our reactions as they conceptualize. if we were to observe that these are fed by arteries, then we need to 'feed them more better food' so they will excel in their functions.

Observing the arteries will reveal that they are not the subject of massive evolution, i suppose. if we were to make pockets for the salts and other unneeded cells to 'fall into,' they will create a twisting motion that will let the real food pass through in the form of cells. i mean, if they were to keep rotating, then they would feed all the body, still, while letting the blood with the smaller things go through first. this means, at the same starting speed, there will be slower reception of problems for the white blood cells, so they will slow down a little bit, or, maybe even move at the same speed, while they will relay the smaller proteins and things to the parts of the body where they are needed, of course.

Heating and cooling in factories and buildings without the use of electricity?

I want to make a way to regulate the heat in a factory or buildings in the third world where the use of electricity or other wasteful things are not used. this will of course be environmentally friendly.

So, we know hot air rises, and cold air sinks. if we were to observe that having a roof without ventilation would lead to cooking the workers, and a building without ventilation would be warm in winter, then we could easily see that it should be closed in winter and open in summer, the ventilation, that is.

But, that is too mild. if we were to have a roof very low down, then it could easily be removed or slotted open and closed to regulate the heat, of course. if we want to make a real difference, we need to maybe put a perspex screen on the vents, so as to, when closed, make it even warmer, and, to make it even cooler, we could dig a simple 'gutter' type ventilation that lets the heat under the workers escape. if you think about it, if the floor is hot, the worker is hot - if the floor is hollow, it will be cooler down there as heat escapes. but, then we are aware that the higher we go, the cooler it gets, yes? this means, the higher off the base floor, or, basement level stuff we are, the higher from the 'floor under the floor' we are. so, it is like working on the second floor, you could say.

More quackery.

Terburculosis is a terrible disease that infects many people in my country south africa each week. we need a quick fix for this, like, as in that day!

Terburculosis is caused by dryness and irritation in the lungs when it is contracted, simply rubbing some vaseline on your head will alleviate the problem quickly, or, 'dilute' it, but, this is not a quick fix enough! we need something like now, without the pharmacy getting involved, unless it is sold for cheap.

Now, the best way to get rid of t.b. is to observe it is a lung infection, and, it needs fuel to survive, as it is an infection. then, we could 'smelting' or melting antibiotics and breathing them in. this will get them in gaseous form straight to the lungs where they will kill off all bacteria.

To get the bacteria back, just eat yoghurt.

Bad breath.

This is a condition caused by bacteria on the gums or on the tongue. seeing s how it can be picked up or 'lost,' i suggest some antibiotics to kill all of it, and then there will be none left to infect these areas again.

Body odor.

If we were to observe the state of bad body odor, we would have to say that it comes from the sweat glands, yes? to fix this would probably be a very expensive, long and painful procedure with surgery, and, it is hard to get to each gland. the good news is that we could use the hair roots to get to the majority of the sweat glands. this would see most of the sweat, if not all, be damped in terms of odor.

So, we need to rub something on the hairs as if it was 'contact cream.' maybe something like a chemical each day would suffice? how about meth? that stuff damps out all odors!

But, we need something permanent. to get rid of all odors, we could kill the smell aspect of the sweat, or maybe even stopping sweating all together, by using mucous to go into th pores and then forming a 'glucose layer' to keep all sweat in. i doubt anyone will die from this!

Chlamydia.

This is a bacteria caused by animals onto human beings. as with all bacteria, it is a foreign body in our bodies. bacteria is easily gotten rid of by anibiotics, and, then they might come back, but, what we need is a permanent cure for this disease, yes?

So, what do we know about this disease from the annals of wikipedia;

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chlamydia_infection**
> Chlamydia infection (from the Greek, χλαμύδα meaning "cloak") is a common sexually transmitted infection in humans caused by the bacterium Chlamydia trachomatis. The term Chlamydia infection can also refer to infection caused by any species belonging to the bacterial family Chlamydiaceae. C. trachomatis is found only in humans. Chlamydia is a major infectious cause of human genital and eye disease. Chlamydia infection is one of the most common sexually transmitted infections worldwide; it is estimated that about 1 million individuals in the United States are infected with chlamydia.[1]
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> C. trachomatis is naturally found living only inside human cells. Chlamydia can be transmitted during vaginal, anal, or oral sex, and can be passed from an infected mother to her baby during childbirth. Between half and three-quarters of all women who have a chlamydial infection of the cervix have an inflamed cervix without symptoms and may not realize they are infected. In men, infection by C. trachomatis can lead to inflammation of the penile urethra causing a white discharge from the penis with or without a burning sensation during urination. Occasionally, the condition spreads to the upper genital tract in women (causing pelvic inflammatory disease) or to the epididymis in men (causing inflammation of the epididymis). Chlamydia infection can be effectively cured with antibiotics. If left untreated, chlamydial infections can cause serious reproductive and other health problems with both short-term and long-term consequences. Research is ongoing in the prevention of this infection.
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> Chlamydia conjunctivitis or trachoma is a common cause of blindness worldwide. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that it accounted for 15% of blindness cases in 1995, but only 3.6% in 2002.[2]

Sometimes antibiotics are hard to get hold of, or, you might feel embarrassed to go get it inspected by a doctor. so, we need a household cure!

If we were to look at this disease as if it were a infection, then we will see that it can be prevented also by using condoms.

Epilepsy.

This disease is where you have seizures.

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epilepsy**
> Epilepsy (from Ancient Greek: ἐπιλαμβάνειν "to seize, possess, or afflict")[1] is a group of neurological disorders characterized by epileptic seizures.[2][3] Epileptic seizures are episodes that can vary from brief and nearly undetectable to long periods of vigorous shaking.[4] In epilepsy, seizures tend to recur, and have no immediate underlying cause[2] while seizures that occur due to a specific cause

are not deemed to represent epilepsy.[5]

The cause of most cases of epilepsy is unknown, although some people develop epilepsy as the result of brain injury, stroke, brain tumor, and drug and alcohol abuse. Genetic mutations are linked to a small proportion of the disease.[6] Epileptic seizures are the result of excessive and abnormal cortical nerve cell activity in the brain.[5] The diagnosis typically involves ruling out other conditions that might cause similar symptoms such as fainting. Additionally, making the diagnosis involves determining if any other cause of seizures is present such as alcohol withdrawal or electrolyte problems.[6] This may be done by imaging the brain and performing blood tests.[6] Epilepsy can often be confirmed with an electroencephalogram (EEG) but a normal test does not rule out the condition.[6]

Seizures are controllable with medication in about 70% of cases.[7] In those whose seizures do not respond to medication, surgery, neurostimulation or dietary changes may be considered. Not all cases of epilepsy are lifelong, and many people improve to the point that medication is no longer needed.

About 1% of people worldwide (65 million) have epilepsy,[8] and nearly 80% of cases occur in developing countries.[4] In 2013 it resulted in 116,000 deaths up from 111,000 deaths in 1990.[9] Epilepsy becomes more common as people age.[10][11] In the developed world, onset of new cases occurs most frequently in infants and the elderly;[12] in the developing world this is in older children and young adults,[13] due to differences in the frequency of the underlying causes. About 5–10% of all people will have an unprovoked seizure by the age of 80,[14] and the chance of experiencing a second seizure is between 40 and 50%.[15] In many areas of the world those with epilepsy either have restrictions placed on their ability to drive or are not permitted to drive,[16] but most are able to return to driving after a period of time without seizures.

Seeing as how they do not even know what causes epilepsy, we have to start at the bottom!

Seizures would be caused by nerves 'contorting' or sensory overload, yes? this could be when they watch television, of course - the afflicted or victims.

To prevent seizures, there should be better communication between nerves and the nervous system, duh, and that means that the people will better 'understand' their environment. they only understand their environment because of sensory input - this leads to thoughts, as, without something coming in, there can be nothing to process or go out, yes? think of a 'engine,' if there is no petrol, nothing can happen. the petrol comes into the engine through a tube and that is like your eyes, then the information or impulse or oil gets used, yes?

Now, to get rid of this all together, you need to observe that the actual seizure is where the nerves say there is too much information. this means they need to be dampened, so, there needs to be some limit to how the nervous system will interpret the information. this can be done by reorganizing the nerves themselves with cream of some sort, something i am going to make now!

This, 'miracle cream,' as they call it, can fix the nerves by cutting out the dead ones. this could be like a white blood cell killing off the dead cells, or, using a lame disease that eats dead cells, there must be something like that. these cells are damaged and dangerous, so, it could also be cured by making them stop dividing. let's stick to getting rid of damaged nerves?

So, we would need to use snail gel on the skin to repair all the scars inside of it.

Pneumonia.

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pneumonia**
> Pneumonia /njuːˈmoʊ.ni.ə/ is an inflammatory condition of the lung affecting primarily the microscopic air sacs known as alveoli.[1][2] It is usually caused by infection with viruses or bacteria and less commonly other microorganisms, certain drugs and other conditions such as autoimmune diseases.[1][3]
>
> Typical signs and symptoms include a cough, chest pain, fever, and difficulty breathing.[4] Diagnostic tools include x-rays and culture of the sputum. Vaccines to prevent certain types of pneumonia are available. Treatment depends on the underlying cause. Pneumonia presumed to be bacterial is treated with antibiotics. If the pneumonia is severe, the affected person is generally hospitalized.
>
> Pneumonia affects approximately 450 million people globally per year (7% of the population) and results in about 4 million deaths. Although pneumonia was regarded by William Osler in the 19th century as "the captain of the men of death,"[5] the advent of antibiotic therapy and vaccines in the 20th century has seen improvements in survival.[6] Nevertheless, in developing countries, and among the very old, the very young, and the chronically ill, pneumonia remains a leading cause of death.[6][7] In the terminally ill and elderly, especially those with other conditions, pneumonia is often the immediate cause of death. In such cases, particularly when it cuts short the suffering associated with lingering illness, pneumonia has often been called "the old man's friend."[8]

So, what is an inflammation? this is where there is irritation on the nerves of the organ and then they swell. to clear a chest of r a short while, use some chest vaseline. this will get you through the night.

Then, another short term remedy, mean you need to get rid of the dryness, as, dryness leads to inflammations. this can be done by inhaling dew filled air, as, this will have the same effect nearly as vaseline. if it is dry, moisten it, yes?

To get rid of it permanently, we need to add 'mucous' to the 'chest.' this can be done with chemicals like antiseptics.

Brett's anti inflammatory stuffs.

I was looking at pink eye, and thought that it would be great if it could be cured quickly and cheaply, but then it dawned on me that it is just an inflammation and it would be good to cure all inflammations.

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conjunctivitis**
> Conjunctivitis, also known as pink eye[1] is inflammation of the conjunctiva (the outermost layer of the eye and the inner surface of the eyelids).[1] It is commonly due to an infection (usually viral, but sometimes bacterial[2]) or an allergic reaction.
>
> Conjunctivitis can affect one or both eyes and is the most likely diagnosis in someone with eye redness and discharge (fluid coming from the eye). The affected eye is often "stuck shut" in the morning. Bacterial and viral conjunctivitis are highly contagious, and are transmitted through contact with the discharge. Generally speaking, conjunctivitis will go away on its own and poses no serious health risk. Eye drops can help relieve symptoms and, for bacterial causes, likely reduce the length of the illness if given early.[3]

So, if we can cure this, we can cure all exterior inflammations, yes?

Now, to cure this inflammation, we need to ask ourselves, what is an inflammation? it is an irritation of the skin of some sort, and, will be 'cured' by stopping the irritation. what do you think we should use to stop an irritation? or, more importantly, irritation is dryness of the skin, as, the nerves will need moisture to feel normal. this is like trying to lick a sucker stick where there should be 'sucker,' of course. or like trying to drink water with sand in it - the sand is the dryness, basically.

If we want to lubricate the skin somehow, we need only try to observe while it is on the outside of the body, it is in a sensitive area. this means, our 'anti inflammatory cream' or whatever needs to be 'organ sensitive,' yes? so, it needs to be non acidic, or anything else that could harm our eyes.

Maybe if we were to administer some beauty cream, well, that is non acidic and takes care of the body. if i am not mistaken, it has a little bit of moisture and skin soothing elements to it, yes?

Cerebral palsy.

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerebral_palsy**
> Cerebral palsy (CP) is a group of permanent movement disorders that appear in early childhood. Signs and symptoms vary between people. Often problems include: poor coordination, stiff muscles, weak muscles, trouble swallowing or speaking, and tremors among others. There may also be problems with sensation, vision, and hearing. Often babies with cerebral palsy do not roll over, sit, crawl, or walk as early as other children their age. Difficulty with the ability to think or reason and seizures each occurs in about one third of cases. While the symptoms may get more noticeable over the first few years of life, the underlying

problems do not worsen over time.[1]

Cerebral palsy is caused by abnormal development or damage to the parts of the brain that control movement, balance, and posture.[1][2] Most often the problems occur during pregnancy; however, they may also occur during childbirth, or shortly after birth. Often the cause is unknown. Risk factors include premature birth, being a twin, certain infections during pregnancy such as toxoplasmosis or rubella, exposure to methylmercury during pregnancy, a difficult delivery, and head trauma during the first few years of life, among others.[1] About 2% of cases are believed to be due to an inherited genetic cause.[3] A number of sub-types are classified based on the specific problems present. For example those with stiff muscles have spastic cerebral palsy, those with poor coordination have ataxic cerebral palsy, and those with writhing movements have athetoid cerebral palsy. Diagnosis is based on the child's development over time. Blood tests and medical imaging may be used to rule out other possible causes.[1]

CP is partly preventable through immunization of the mother and efforts to prevent head injuries in children such as through improved safety. There is no cure for CP; however, supportive treatments, medications, and surgery may help many individuals. This may include physical therapy and speech therapy. Medications such as diazepam, baclofen, and botulinum toxin may help relax stiff muscles. Surgery may include lengthening muscles and cutting overly active nerves. Often external braces and other assistive technology are helpful. Some children have near normal adult lives with appropriate treatment. While alternative medicines are frequently used there is no evidence to support their use.[1]

CP is the most common movement disorder in children.[4] It occurs in about 2.1 per 1,000 live births.[5] Cerebral palsy has been documented throughout history with the first known descriptions occurring in the work of Hippocrates in the 5th century BCE. Extensive study of the condition began in the 19th century by William John Little, after whom it was called "Little disease".[6] William Osler first named it "cerebral palsy" from the German "zerebrale Kinderlähmung" (cerebral child paralysis).[7] A number of potential treatments are being examined, including stem cell therapy. However, more research is required to determine if it is effective and safe.[1]

This is a nervous system problem. this can be fixed by strengthening the nervous system with electro therapy.

Or, we could administer things to the areas in question, maybe some snail gel and deep heat - muscle relaxant that burns? - every now and then? this could be complimented with some vaseline and injections with lots of electrolytes in them.

Motor neuron disease is where your motor neurons - reminding me of a car's motor? - stop working well, and then there is clumsiness and muscle mass loss.

To get the neurons working again, properly, we need to look at the brain and spine, as that is where instructions come from to do things in the body.

Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motor_neuron_disease**

> A motor neuron disease (MND) is any of five neurological disorders that selectively affect motor neurons, the cells that control voluntary muscle activity including speaking, walking, swallowing, and general movement of the body. They are neurodegenerative in nature, and cause increasing disability and, eventually, death.[1]

Okay, so, the neurons are not working. this means, we need to fix them or replace them. surgery is so messy, but respected in my country - let's see if we can cure this without the surgery, which is so stupid anyways. hell, there is no cure for this yet!

So, we need to stimulate them, and this is done by exercise, but that is obvious. now, to get them to work again, we need to observe that they are dying because they are not getting fuels, so, they will wither and die. fuels like protein and oxygen, yes? this could come from some sort of injury, like this rugby player i am looking at right now on the net.

If we want the neurons to work again, we need to quickly 'bring them back to life.' this can be done by nano bots, but is extremely expensive, so, we need to use electro therapy or shock therapy often to keep them going, as it is like finding air during a swim.

Of course, getting a permanent cure would be much better, so, we need to keep them stimulated. this can be done by repairing them, as they are made of biomass and dead mass.

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phagocytosis**
> In cell biology, phagocytosis (from Ancient Greek φαγεῖν (phagein) , meaning "to devour", κύτος, (kytos) , meaning "cell", and -osis, meaning "process") is the process by which a cell—often a phagocyte or a protist—engulfs a solid particle to form an internal vesicle known as a phagosome. Phagocytosis was first noted by Canadian physician William Osler,[1] and later studied by Élie Metchnikoff.
>
> Phagocytosis is a specific form of endocytosis involving the vascular internalization of solids such as bacteria by an organism, and is therefore distinct from other forms of endocytosis such as the vesicular internalization of various liquids (pinocytosis). Phagocytosis is involved in the acquisition of nutrients for some cells. The process is homologous to eating at the level of single-celled organisms; in multicellular animals, the process has been adapted to eliminate debris and pathogens, as opposed to taking in fuel for cellular processes, except in the case of the animal Trichoplax.
>
> In an organism's immune system, phagocytosis is a major mechanism used to remove pathogens and cell debris. For example, when a macrophage ingests a pathogenic microorganism, the pathogen becomes trapped in a phagosome which then fuses with a lysosome to form a phagolysosome. Within the phagolysosome, enzymes and toxic peroxides digest the pathogen. Bacteria, dead tissue cells, and small mineral particles are all examples of objects that may be phagocytized.

So we get these cells to eat away the dying or harmed neurons, and then we

quickly replace them afterwards - this could take a while though!

Replacing the dead cells would be done by using the person's d.n.a. or genes and giving it an instruction to grow. this means there will be a few holes for the body to regrow, as if growing them for the first time. of course, the genes will grow into things faster with growth hormones.

Now, the instruction to regrow or grow will come from the genes being told they are still developing, so, injecting those areas with the blood of a child will tell the genes that they are a child! then they will regrow quickly.

Malaria.

> Originally Posted by **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaria**
> The disease is transmitted most commonly by an infected female Anopheles mosquito. The mosquito bite introduces the parasites from the mosquito's saliva into a person's blood.[1] The parasites travel to the liver where they mature and reproduce. Five species of Plasmodium can infect and be spread by humans.[2] Most deaths are caused by P. falciparum because P. vivax, P. ovale, and P. malariae generally cause a milder form of malaria.[1][2] The species P. knowlesi rarely causes disease in humans.[1] Malaria is typically diagnosed by the microscopic examination of blood using blood films, or with antigen-based rapid diagnostic tests.[2] Methods that use the polymerase chain reaction to detect the parasite's DNA have been developed, but are not widely used in areas where malaria is common due to their cost and complexity.[3]

This disease 'infects' the liver, yes? the way to get it dead in the liver is to occasionally eat something that goes to the liver that is native to the body, but foreign to the disease. this would be like sending a lot of cops into a mall to deal with terrorists, of course.

So, we could try to get some white blood cells in there en masse and then see the root of the problem dealt with, but, how?

If we were to observe that they are made in the bones, we merely need to make sure the way to the liver from the bones is 'easier.' this would mean that we want the bones to deliver blood directly to the liver, or, something like that.

So, we need to make a new avenue, so to speak. all leukocytes are made of cells, so, they could be guided there by elements - like in the food you eat, as, when we eat food it goes to the liver to be 'cleaned,' of course. getting the right food now is all that remains.

If we were to drink a lot of water, it will flood the system with blood and then the bones will produce a lot more of these cells we spoke of. this would mean, basically, drinking a lot of water will make the blood 'pump harder' as there will be more blood that the body is used to, and, then some of it will congest in the

liver where the disease is - compressing the blood in the liver, so there will be more pressure. this pressure will lead to more acids being produced and staying in the liver, as there will be no way out, and then dissolving the disease, which is non native to the system.

Dengue fever.

This is a virus that spreads like any other disease i think. the body has a natural defense against this disease, where it's antibodies will cut off the reproductive actions of the virus. this means the cells in the virus will age and die without reproducing, hopefully.

I was reading and they were talking a lot about proteins that will help fight the disease. of course, if we were to want to flood the system with proteins, we should digest proteins, and, that means eating proteins. this will lead to a natural change of their proteins to our proteins and, then they will be able to quickly feed the system. of course, how could our naturally produced proteins be as good for the body as proteins from outside the body? sounds like cannibalism to me!

Of course, if that is not the answer, then we need to produce more proteins with the body in mind, but, the body can only produce so many proteins at a time, we could inject insect blood that has had the protease inhibitors sieved out of it. this should help use the plentiful amounts of low disease infected insects with our problem.

Educating the third world.

On monday the 6th of july, some parents 'invaded' a portable school to teach their kids. there seems to be no law saying that they need be denied an education, and there must be a law saying that they are entitled to some of that in humanitarian law. in any case, they need money from somewhere to support their quest for educated children.

What i have suggested is that the third world get media to cover the education of kids without schools, like some of those educational programs on the television. they could have an hour a day for each grade, or split it up into ten channels over free broadcasting opportunities. that is what we are doing here in cape town, of course.

To raise funds to pay teachers in the third world - well, actually, all they need is to pay the teachers, and believe it or not the teachers will come, as educated teachers today stand outside while people that know people go inside - we should find alternative means of payment. the teachers could be paid by the state, that, will see about ten teachers put them back about a hundred thousand rand a month for a while.

Alternative ways of paying teachers would be for the parents to help the teachers, and pay them what they can. say ten rand a day from twenty parents would be two hundred rand a day, with the help of some out of work parents would see them make a good teaching environment, of course.

Any ideas how we will pay for all this besides those two avenues?

To raise money for the education of this type, we need to look at new 'sustainable' making methods. if the senior kids were to go out and do homework with other

uneducated people, they will all learn. this means, of course, they could raise funds from those outside the school for use i the school, and everyone will benefit.

I am also familiar with the way that college students get jobs and leave before they complete their studies. this could be done in the third world as well, except the kids could stay in school. what am i talking about;

Well, if the kids were to get a computer center, they could work in work from home jobs from school, where they do data capturing and all that. tis will alleviate the work load on the first world where all the accounts are set, yes?

Of course, this will not be an official job - merely enough to cover their school fees and to eat a little lunch or something?

Maybe the school library could stock all sorts of best sellers, paid for by the state as infrastructure, then lent out to parents and students for a small fee?

Maybe the school could get a special contract where they use fully automated equipment and machines to build things for common use, like plastic bags? these could be put together on the school grounds, and the taxes could be reduced, or, they could operate tax free?

Maybe they could breed something luxurious, like horses? these horses could plough fields and then be sold to rich people? the third world schools are near farms i reckon, so, they will be able to work there on weekends, not for cash, as that is illegal, but rather for funds for the school teachers and equipment and stuff?

Maybe one of the best solutions to teaching the third world is for more teachers? this could be achieved by doubling the teacher to pupil ratio, and then seeing the teachers paid a little 'excess' of scholarships the pupils earn, yes? if a student earns a scholarship, the new school or college pays a little bit to all the teachers that helped raise the the child. or, of course, we might see many less scholarships?

In the end, all the money needs to come from somewhere. but, where will it come from this time?

If we were to observe the market, all the money is tied up in big business and the state. if either was to be alleviated of some of their monies, then there would be some more to spread around, yes?

So, how do we part the fool with their their money? if we were to list the colleges on the market, then there would be more money in it, as, certain colleges will perform, raising the prices for them, and some will fall, depending on their pass rate, yes? then the business can elect certain students to work for them if they went to the college.

This brings me to a new idea! secondary state! if the state was to set up a delegation of businesses that deliver services, it would be like involving them officially in the affairs of the state. this would be where successful business people get involved in the working of the state, of course. if the state was to then outsource some of it's duties to these businesses that are involved, the state could buy their shares and the companies could deliver upon services.

This will clear the clutter of the state no end. instead of having too many people doing too little, there will be swift resolutions of affairs, as, the capable business minds will see to it that their 'child' the country bears dividends.

Of course, they will have influence over the 'laws.' this will be where the company will try to get things like less labor required to make more products. on the same side, if the state was to have a say in how big business was run, they would push for more labor from people and not machines.

Either way, the education will be come more successful with the pupils being caught in the middle, considered as assets and tax payers. hell, they might even find a way to compliment each other by having the companies also get paid a portion of taxes, and, therefore the rate of tax payers will increase with outsourcing to new cities and countries.

Of course, this leads me to talk about how to reverse inflation even further! if the inflation rate goes up by the demand of petrol, if there was plentiful petrol, then prices will go down. of course, with biological fuels being on the rise, this will shortly come to pass, as petrol will get cheaper and cheaper, lowering costs for all transportation.

Getting everybody in the third world educated takes time. of course, there might be a cheap way to do it quickly, and that is my mission! if the third world was to learn to read and write and count quickly, then there would be a more suitable future for them.

So, i suppose there needs to be some rapid learning exercises? the best way to educate the people would be over the radio or other media like television, yes? i have learned other languages before, and it was hard enough to learn them with a mother tongue in writing! this means it will probably be, as it stands, very difficult to teach all the people how to read and write.

It comes to mind that teaching the people no american english, or, traditional english, would help them. instead of learning the american alphabet, with the sounds of the letters, the people could learn how the syllables actually sound and look, yes? think about it a word like brother is pronounced bro ther, of course. learning letters s if they were "br", "uo" and "ther" would help a lot.

Maybe a newspaper that can be passed around would help? imagine a picture tabloid for this learning to read purposes that teaches the people how to link a word to a picture? cheap too! each community could get a few of these sponsored by the state.

Now, the problem is where are the village people going to use these skills? they could set up a market to sell their goods and stuff i suppose, in exchange for money. but, that is not the problem facing so many children that cannot afford school, that deserve an equal chance.

So, the people learn phonetics and get picture tabloids to teach them. then, they need to practice writing these things, so, maybe a mass production of stencils and pens and

paper is in order?

Of course, once you have the paper in the hands of the tribesman, what next? all of africa uses a germanic alphabet, so, they will see to it that they learn the right things for their language. of course, without a teacher this gets hard.

So, it should be a combined effort, with instructions for the newspaper coming from the radio, yes? that will take care of that!

Financing the education of the third world.

To get the money to do these simple things, there needs to be sponsorship by the state or a private body.

If the state wants to get involved, they could 'tax' the people learning a chicken for a few supplies or something. maybe they could get hand me downs from school pupils? maybe they could use sticks in the sand? maybe they could practice counting people that walk past their dwellings each day?

On the other hand, what would aid the private sector? maybe some deals made with shops of the area, where they exclusively buy the products of the business, and the business hands out stencils, pens and paper, everyone could benefit?

Now, to get them people more radios! this will go a long way in teaching them, of course - all we need to do is finance this.

Every advert goes to paying the stations running costs. if they took that into account, they might be able to supply some clock radios for all the people so they will become aware of their adverts - maybe they could even make a deal with the 'education station?'

Another thing the people will learn from clock radios is how to count. if the station was to show them how to set the time, and, which numbers meant which.

Faster arithmetic.

Arithmetic is a fundamental skill for life in the city, and will help people in the fields too. to teach the people arithmetic, it is a good idea to teach them to count both ways from ten and to ten, like 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10, and 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1. this will make them more mentally agile or skilled with these numbers.

It is easy to learn to count on your fingers, but real arithmetic skills could be taught with matches, which are plentiful in any area. then, there is the visual recognition of numbers.

Maybe we could get them to, with markers, label their fingers in order? this will teach them to count properly and hopefully speed up the process. then there is the added benefit of numbers from their clock radios to show them what the time is, as soon as they learn how to recognize numbers.

To get them to learn very fast, they should learn to write numbers out in the alphabet too, like "six" and "seven." this will help them too.

Then, there is the idea that the cows can only be milked a certain amount of times before you hurt

them. counting the strokes will help them farm, and, help their maths.

If we were to have analogue clocks that go in the circle, then the tribes people will be able to count that way too, and learn something about plumbings, as, clockwise closes the taps, and anti clock wise opens the taps. this could prove to be fundamental to some people.

To get the arithmetic in there very quickly, they could also learn it like a song, the "one, two, buckle my shoe" song, yes?

Maybe if they were to label their fingers going each way, they will learn to add and subtract easier?

Learning words faster.

Of course, the easiest way to learn is with pictures and words. i used byki to learn a few phrases in other languages, and it paid off, quickly. if we were to combine pictures of cows with words, and sums, it would be better, yes? this would be like three coffees plus two coffees. it could also simulate the basic algebra where [a] plus [b] equals something, yes?

Raising capital

Wouldn't it be nice if all countries could raise some capital for paying back their debts or even expanding their infrastructure? that would be nice, yes?

If the state was to allow it's neighbors to borrow from it, and them from the neighbors, they could both 'wipe their debts' and see the amounts vindicated, as, they only owe each other, and can wipe those debts away.

Raising capital on private level.

This is where a company controlled by owners needs capital to do things with, like pay back loans.

If the company was to take out a loan based on collateral, it could buy other factories or business places for a little more than they are worth, then they could buy one based on a loan and some capital and collateral of their present appreciating asset, their own business premises, and then buy another, and then repeat until the amounts coming in from rent justify their own needs.

If the state was in debt, there are many ways out of it, or, to reduce it.

One such way is to have the banks buy up all the debt and then the state gives them tax reductions? this would let the state owe the internal banks, and, simply generate more money for them.

This would see the state remunerate lost money. the money is leaving the country, but the gold is still there, meaning, that the capital or standard for issuing money is still there, or, the value of the money goes up!

If you have a trillion's worth of gold, it is still in the vaults. this means, there must be a trillion's worth for the people to use. the more money is circulating, the more taxes there are, yes?

Then, if lots of money is needed immediately, they could sell six months of taxes to the people that will pay tax at a reduced rate, yes? this will give immediate flop cash, or cash injection. it will give them a great deal of bulk capital!

If the business was to observe the load on employees, it would see that the more employees it has, the greater amount of work or services it can produce, yes? This will be hard to prove without graphs or studies, but bear with me, please;

If there are ten workers making products each day, they will be making a percentage mark up for each hour they work. the same can be said for employees with computers or managers. this means, the more people you have working for you, the more you will make, if, the demand is there.

So, how do we create demand? samples! send samples everywhere, including the brand name of the product or service of your business. this could really work well for small businesses, yes?

Another way to make 'quick capital' is to sell shares in your business. if you were to mark the company up in value, and then divide the shares to little bits, then you could sell those little bits at any price, making people think they have a large stake in the business - might work with the market brokers, yes?

Or, you could, if you are a small business owner, collaborate with other small business owners from around the city to buy in bulk, sending your own wares down the price range. hell, if you were to be in a small business, and know of others that are also in a small business, collect your funds from your premises and buy a big shop, or, even franchise?

Maybe we could all make money if money was easier to make? this could be done by observing my golden rule for money - it is only worth something if few others have it. maybe you could make some money by growing your own small business? this could be done by creating demand, but how do you create demand? well, i phones were not in demand until they released, so, maybe you have a special service where you can sell something nobody else can? like, for example, you could make money with flavored milk? you could serve it in your restaurant at a bargain price. maybe you could make money by selling money? the state could sell a billion for 999,000,000.00 without repayments - this money will just be created and circulate collecting taxes, yes?

Maybe the state could use the people it has as human capital? i have said this before but for each person that has a working pair of hands, so much money, like the minimum wage could be set aside, yes?

As a incentive, they could charge corporations for each employee they should have. this would mean tax on all the employees it should have, which will obviously mean that they will hire those people.

Once they have satisfied the quota, they will have a tax decrease in some areas. this will see many more jobs!

Everyone wants to own a business and reap the rewards as the owner, and, there are ways to take a seven hundred dollars or seven thousand rand a month job and start your own venture.

If you were to buy a company name, then you have a business. one of the things i have heard of is to look all over the net and business areas, and find where there are goods

for cheaper than normal. yes, you will be a salesman like this, but, it will be all for you! you just got to find a good price, then find an order for 'your' goods, then pay them with other people's money while still reaping a reward. this works!

Or, you might want to use your 'capital' for an actual business? this would mean you would have to register your business at the bank and come up with a good name for it. then, you need to do some dirty work, like research the market! you need to find where there are demands, and you need to satisfy them.

One of the things that is always in high demand is jobs, so, setting up a job recruitment where you advertise for free for them, but take a commission if they get a job, will keep you motivated and paid well, yes? there are other things too, but this one comes trumps with the others.

Maybe if the state was to offer incentives to all top business people, they would spur or start a huge amount of private businesses? the tax on the business will be less for a certain aged business person, but, the taxes will go up in total. the state will keep taxes on the start up free for a year or something, and instead collect on income tax, of course.

Of course, there is a new idea of mine regarding banking. everyone wants to save money, and only skim their own accounts to make ends meet. what if there was a semi fixed deposit where they could get more interest and have a with drawl limit?

This would be like having a million rand in the bank, getting eight percent interest a year, but only being able to use like five percent of it each month.

There are many ways to raise capital, but here is another one.

If you were to have a business, and you want to make it grow, then you need to invest, or, get investments. maybe you could take your business on paper to the bank and get them to invest, in the form of a loan? this would leave your business as surety against the fall of your loan or failure of your business.

The difference between the normal loan and this loan is that you need to get everything approved by the bank, making it as if the bank was a part owner of the business, and limiting your 'power' over the business. this would be a good idea if you are old and want to sell your business some day soon.

Alternatively, you could pay the bank for the administration, and then see them pay you back double what you put in if it works, with them taking a share of the profits. this is a low risk idea or 'loan.'

Yet another way to raise capital would be to observe the repossession rate in the country. understanding this would lead to a better idea of how successful companies are that go into business, yes?

If the repossession rate is so and such a percentage, then it would be an indicator of how successful the small businesses are. i am not sure if they should refer to the amount of businesses that succeed, or, the gross amount of revenue brought in through repaid loans, but, if there are many businesses performing,

and the gross is down, then they need to limit the amounts able to be borrowed through loans.

Another way to raise quick capital would be to list your business on the stock exchange. then, you would make the stocks worth more than they are, slightly turning up the value by buying your own stocks, then selling them to yourself. this will create the illusion of activity, and interest in your company.

To raise capital you need to have something to sell. if you have nothing to sell, you need to look around or get a clue. if you still don't have a clue, you could look into the paper or better yet trends in the financial times or whatever.

So, you get something that is in need. the good news is, the more something is in need, the more oversupplied something else is. this means, of course, if motor car engines are in demand, then naturally something else is oversupplied, like 'car outsides' or 'frames.' the more engines you supply, the more frames you will need eventually, of course.

So, there will never be a shortage of things in need. the more you manufacture, the more jobs you create, the more people there are to buy your goods from you, and your employees will have more to buy from them. this is circular, of course.

If you want to sell something, find out what is in demand. then, you go to the net, and find out how much it will cost to supply this at your own costs. if it is a 'winning combination' then go for it! you do not need the bank for this! if your price is good enough, you can ask for some of the money up front for the deal, and, then you can basically use someone else's money to buy them their goods, and you keep the rest!

Of course, as you continue to do this, you will find that you will start to attract long term customers. this will launch you into a position where you can manufacture your own goods instead of buying them, and make lots more money, of course.

Thanks to a chain letter i sent out last week, it seems there are going to be a lot more businesses that will start up. now, the banks need to roll this into a profit, and they will, but why not gain more capital from various sources to help 'lend out' the money?

Of course, as a bank, there are many ways to make money. if there was going to be yet another way to raise quick capital, i am sure the banks would be the ideal persons to give it to, as they do not squander like the state, nor are the self serving like the people. instead, they work with many different persons and therefore need the most money.

So, if you want the bank to make more money, the bank needs to try to give away more credit cards. this will mean the bank can lend out all it's money, as, the amount owed to it will be greater. if the bank was to offer out more credit cards, then the 'imaginary money' known as credit will circulate back to them. let me explain;

If the bank lends out a hundred rand, and then it goes to peter jackson, then mr peter jackson spends it at some place, and it goes back to the bank, or, another bank. this means if the banks are evenly

matched, as they nearly are in my country, they are drawing certain amounts just to have the person that is selling the services to stick it back to them!

I wonder if this will influence banking practices? credit will be so easy to manufacture - the more money the bank lends out, the more it gets back!

If we were to look at forex, the currency trading site that services most of the currency traders, then we would understand that money changes value very quickly - the trick it to buy something everyone else is buying, yes?

The best way to buy into some currency and then sell it at a profit, is to buy something that is productive, like german, japanese or chinese currency, while it is down. if you plan correctly you could sell it once everyone starts buying it, but, you could also try to fluctuate the price by keeping it, if it is enough to create scarcity.

Needless to say, the currency of a small country changes more than that of a large producer. it is a bad idea to buy currency from customer countries like england and america, as, they are customers with little product or produce - they do not make much. so, it would be a good idea to buy some currency from a small producer nation, like south africa, when the currency is down - it has too many foreign influences to remain down for long, so look for countries that have been outsourced to, yes?

To make money super fast in the stock market, you need to raise capital first. this can be done in the form of a loan, and, if it pays off, there will be more money in the bank account for others to borrow from, as, the bank will have more money.

The way banks usually work is to make sure there is enough money in other people's accounts for the person who needs a loan to borrow by some scheme or something. that means, of course, other people are using your money at any given time!

This may lead to banks folding, as, if they run out of money due to loans, they will, well, fold.

Which leads me to my newest idea! if the banks were to divide the accounts into 'creditors' and 'debtors,' there will be a way to balance it. basically, they are taking the money from the people depositing money into the accounts and lending it out. now if they have two divisions, they can more easily find a happy middle road as surety - surety that they do not go over the 'limits.' a while ago, i read somewhere that hedge funds will allow the banks to spend up to eighty percent more than they have! this means it is dangerous to all involved with the bank.

This means the banks need to find a way not to fail, then they can do what they want, or, they need to play it much safer. at any moment, there are transactions going through between businesses where the one will be spending euros to buy yaun, or something. of course, if the business is having a sale, or sell wet suites in spring, then their currency will become more valuable, as, the other business or person buying those suites will be purchasing in their currency.

That means a country like china, that exports so many things, as they are 'producers,' will have the most stable currency. of course, they are still the supplier, but they will still be stable as they export so much.

Then there are countries like malaysia that make electronics more than china. although a poor currency, i cannot see them going out of business soon, so, it would be wise to invest in their currency, of course.

Now, to 'ride the waves from day to day,' it would be wiser still to change your currency backing by changing your currency you hold onto by changing to the one that is having morning orders currently, as, you will gain steadily throughout the day, of course.